NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

AN EMPIRE FORESHADOWED. THE POUNDATIONS OF THE AMERICAN

EPUBLIC SAPPED BY DESPOTISM. The Invisible Combinations that Throttle Courses Covernment Officials Proclaim ing Themselves the Masters of the Law-

makers-The Executive Departments Firm ly Barred from Congressional Secuting. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.-Nine-tenths of Congress, as a rule, legislate in utter ignorance of

effects of those laws. Gov. Rice of Massachusetts, one of the coolest and ablest men who sat in Congress during the war, and who voted for the act giving moieties to informers, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee in 1874, declaring that he yote for the act had he foreseen its effect.

The demonstration of silver was wrought in 1873 without the knowledge of the majority of

The act whereunder the Treasury robbed the merchants of our ports of millions of dollars by an unforeseen and unjust increase in the valuation of the French franc, in which coin very much of our imports is stated, was carried through Congress without foresight of the resuit by any except those in the secret.

The bill providing a territorial government for the District of Columbia, and authorizing the creation of a small District debt and the making of street and park improvements, was passed by a Congress who did not dream that it rould eventuate in an unlawful debt of twenty millions of dollars, in the driving of hundreds of poor families from their homes, and in the establishment of a despotism so desperate that when it saw itself in danger it did not scruple to plot the imprisonment of fifty leading citizens of the District to save itself; nor, when Congress abolished this Government five years ago did they suspect that this attempt at relief would bring about the permanent disfranchisement of 150,000 people, and the erection, under the shadow of the Capitol of a Government as irresponsible and nearly as odious to its subjects as that of Russia.

When Congress, year by year, appropriated money to maintain the District of Columbia police and the Treasury secret service, they little recked that to step the exposure of official wrong the one could be used to seek to decov the chairman of a leading committee of their own body into a house of ill-fame, and there arrest him, or that the other would be used to imprison him, and thus control the Sonate.

money Senators, who carried through the reconstruction acts in a form that delivered the South bound hand and foot to the rule of ignorance and knavery, by no means foresaw that the crop of carpet-bag Senators who in 1874 deprived them of the lead of the Senate would pass an expansion bill over their heads.

When Congress in 1862 authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to have notes and bonds printed in the Trensury if necessary, they did not suspect that a vast and seemingly permanent "Bureau of Engraving and Printing" would grow from this temporary authority to meet the necessities of war, whose existence, besides being needless, violates every principle of good government, strikes down a fine art wherein Americans lead the world, imperils the public credit, corrupts the press, covers the theft and waste of millions of the people's money, and causes Congress itself to be brow

ten and subdued. When the Mint Bureau was established in 1873, few, if any, Senators or Representatives saw that within three years it would be used to give official sauction to enormous exaggerations of the value of the Comstock lode, and thus aid a clique of speculators to swindle the public out of a hundred millions of dollars and

spread disaster over the Pacific coast.

When the construction of a railroad to the Pacific was aided by Congress, it was not suspected that one member of the House who was most active in promoting these grants would e, or that he thus would hold them silent while the Credit Mobilier Ring, of which he was the head, stole \$25,000,000. Neither did these Benators and Representatives perceive that when the stupendous thefts of which this was one casting wholly into the shade the exploits of Tweed, were discovered, the law would afford no redress; nor that within ten years after the completion of that road its Western half would engender an oligarchy so strong and so hateful that the effort to throw it off would revolutionize the politics of a great State and parrowly escape putting communism in control of

When authority was given the Secretary of the Treasury, during the war, to collect and sell property abandoned by owners who fied the rife, and to hold the proceeds in trust for those owners, Congress was far from suppos-ing that the fruit of this authority would be a wholesale plunder of the cotton States by Treas ury agents, the withholding of the proceeds from the owners for many years under false pretences, and the secret use of those proceeds

In authorizing the payment of a commission for the procurement of subscriptions to the 7.80 loan, Congress had no suspicion that this would lead to the defrauding of the vic torious troops of Grant and Sherman, so that the subscription agent, the banks through which he operated, and the paymasters night all receive unlawful and needless perquisites.

In requiring the mints and assay offices to be self-supporting, and in permitting the fees re seived for asparating silver from gold, and for refining both metals, to be applied for this selfsupport, Congress never mistrusted that they re giving excuse for an expenditure of \$300. 000 a year which it was their purpose to pre-

When the Secretary of the Treasury was em powered to prescribe regulations for the collection of the customs revenue, it was not at all apprehended that this power would crush the trade of a great port, close its warehouses, and lay up its ships, as was the case with Portland. Me., in 1875.

When the Commissioner of Internal Revenue received warrant to contract with responsible parties for printing two-cent stamps on bank checks, no one imagined that from this would proceed a contract whereby the New York raphic Company extorts from the owners of such checks over \$100,000 a year, and in return for this license to plunder lampoons and belies members of Congress whose course is unpleasant to the Treasury Department.

When appropriations were made, allowing the greenback, and national bank notes to be printed in the Treasury, if done as cheaply and safely as elsewhere, it was not foreknown that under color of these acts the cost of the work would be raised above the highest rate that re sponsible engravers had ever charged, and that the dies whence come the plates for printing notes would be gathered into the Treasury building, and be placed where they could be borrowed for a night and replaced in the morn ing without being missed-while in that one night copies could be taken by whose aid notes enough could be made to buy every venal press

and politician in America. When the issue of Treasury notes was sanctioned as a war expedient, those who voted this anction did not see that it would endow the Treasury with power to secretly expand and contract the currency, and to raise and lower the price of commodities at will for the Treasury ling's profit and the people's loss.

persuasions of office hunters, and made now ffices for place men to fill, Senators and Representatives have by no means discerned that they were building up a huge patronage which would in time depose them from the supremacy guaranteed Congress by the Constitution, and nake them, as a Republican Committee of the House has stated, " mere suppliants at the footstool of the Executive."

THE POWER OF CONGRESS

Congress united has practically limitless power. Even despite the opposition of thirtythree per cent, of each House, it can change or the subjects whereon they pass laws, and of the subjects of those laws. plies and stop the wheels of government, can remove every Federal official from the President and Chief Justice down, can reorganize or paralyze the courts, and can inaugurate any change in the Constitution itself. This supremwould have cut off his right hand rather than acy of the body elected by the people and directly responsible to them must never be surrendered nor forgotten. It is vital to our

The cause of the ignorance under which longress enacts laws is easily discovered. The scope of the Federal Government has been so larged that it reaches nearly every possible subject. To know the workings of the Government and vote with necessary intelligence on every matter brought before him, a member of Congress absolutely requires a knowledge which, if not omniscient, must be encyclopedic, To understand the actual workings of the laws which it is his duty to help make and revise, and to know what really becomes of the people's money which he has to grant or withhold, he must read and comprehend every year over 50,000 pages of documents. To do this is an utter impossibility. Most of these executive documents are made up for the express purpose of deceiving him. If the accountant or manager of any well conducted business concern were to present to his em-ployers, as a sufficent statement of his acts and outlays, such a report as heads of departments and bureaus habitually present to the people's representatives, he would be promptly dismissed. Scarce one of these reports, covering as many do, the disbursement of millions of the moneys wrung from a burdened people by an unjust revenue system, gives the information which any good business man would demand to satisfy him of its correctness, or to enable him to know what has been done.

To such lengths does this Congressional ignorance go that nearly every law of much importance is really drawn, not by the member who introduces the bill nor by the committee who resuborn perjury against a Senator, in order to | port it, but by experts in the department which its passage would affect, whose familiarity with Conkling Morrill Chandler and other hard- existing law, and with the constructions and practices of the department under the law, gives them a great advantage over the unfadrawn by the very men whose action the laws are supposed to regulate. In drafting these laws these men habitually word them so as to allow constructions that extend their own powor, or direct them to do just what they wish.

THE NEED FOR INVESTIGATIONS. From this ignorance, which is a natural fruit of the real system of our Government, arises the need for investigation. The enormous extent and variety of the Government's functions. and the constant tendency to enlarge them. flood Congress with legislative projects of even wider scope and complexity. In the last Con-gress about 6,000 bills were introduced. As the entire three sessions of that body contained only 200 legislative days of about four hours each, these 6,000 bills had to be disposed of in less than 1,000 working hours. Thus each bill had on an average less than ten minutes of the time of Congress. Hence the rule which requires the reading of every bill three times was generally and necessarily disobeyed. But few of these 6,000 bills were read even once, except when some member occasionally desired to gain time and make delay. They were simply "read by title;" that is, their titles were stated by the Clerk. The deliberation designed by the rules was utterly sacrificed. Even when a bill had been recorted and variously amended it was not as a rule read the third time as required before its soon entrap the leaders of that House into a passage. Its title was stated again and it was position where inquiry into the methods of that | but to vote. Very often members voted for it construction would cause them pecuniary dam- without knowing its contents or even its object. They were guided by the action of the commit ee who reported it. Weeks were spent in the onsideration of the appropriation bills. Concently considered by Congress. They were parcelled out among the committees, and passed or rejected as the committees recommended. without comprehension of their merits by the majority of members. Such being the case, it was necessary for each committee to study, not merely the bills themselves, to see whether they were in proper form for laws, but the subjects to which the bills related. It would not answer to simply hear the officials or others who had procured the introduction of a bill, nor to hear in addition such persons as were opposed to it.

> stood by at least some of the committee to which a bill was referred.

> The whole subject to which the bill related

posed legislation must be thoroughly under-

must be examined, and the bearings of the pro-

A COMMITTEE'S LACK OF POWER. Sometimes a committee is instructed to bring in a bill for a given purpose. In either case the mmittee must have power to take testimony, to call for documentary information, to investirate. This process is peculiarly needful, since the committees are often made up purely from sitical considerations, such as the demand of States or sections for chairmanships, the fulfilnent of bargains made in the canvass for officers of the House, and in pursuance of arrange-ments for the support of Presidential candidates, so that very often few or no members of committee have much knowledge of its field. At all events, investigations by committees charged with legislation, even when attended by onsiderable expense and travel, are very useful. They do more than aught else to prevent legislative folly and harm, by opening the eyes of members to the true state of matters whereou they are asked to legislate, and to the absurdity and danger of propositions which otherwise they would have carried through. These inquiries also help to inform the public. Probably po investigation has failed to develop some fact which needed the corrective of publicity. In all legislation it is needful to know the actual state of affairs; what it should be, and what will work the needed change. Law makers commonly assume that they know all these things, whereas they usually know none

of them. Analyze by this method nine-tenths of the bills introduced into Congress, and the ignorance of their advocates will be plain. Trace the history of the many hurtful laws that have disgraced the statute books, and it will be found that they have been passed at the instance of the statutory and assuming reformers, who have taken for granted not only the three points above named, but also that their fancied possession of this knowledge entitles them to compel their fellow citizens to adopt their views. Trace the history of the laws that have wrought great good, and t will be found that they are due to the labors of the ridiculed in vestigators, who, deeply conscious of their own ignorance, sought to remove it and gained stores of information whereby they were enabled to enlighten their fellow members and compel, by force of fact, the repeal of harmful practices and statutes. Let the reformer confine himself to reason and persuasion, and he will do good even when mistaken. By obliging people to study in order to refute him, he insures the

fruitful breeder of mischief. Disuse of liquor that may intoxicate is wise and beneficial; but there is scarcely a worse set of mischief makers than the reformers who seek to force abstinence on their fellow citizens. A much more important kind of investigation is the holding of executive officials to account for their conduct by the people's representatives. INVISIBLE COMBINATIONS THAT THEOTER HON-

To the Congressional ignorance above noted is added an ignorance on the part of the public regarding the Government's true workings, oftamazing and disheartening. Astrong illustration of this is the frequency wherewith publie documents are flung away unread, and the habit which persons who deem themselves highly cultured and intelligent have of speaking of these documents as the dryest and most repulsive of reading. Under cover of this double secrecy great wrongs thrive, and our freedom is daily sapped. The secrecy bred by this double ignorance, by the unintelligible way wherein public documents are made up, and by the intolerable impudence wherewith the departments (notably the Treasury) exclude citizens from access to the publie records, makes the officials practically irresponsible. To appreciate the difficulties in the way of the people knowing the truth about the Government, the great patronage controlled by the officials must be considered. It gives them full means to command a large portion of the press of all parties and thereby to suppress uppleasant facts. The mass of what Charles O'Conor in his letter to the Louisville Convention of 1872 styled the "official class," consists of men without principle of any kind, who gain place, not by merit, but by in-trigue; who habitually band together, despits theatrical combats and pre-tended antagonisms, to mislead and cheat despite the people; who in power conduct the wrongs, and out of power cheerfully aid to conceal them for a share of the spoil. Public sentiment will not brook a known wrong; but it is slow to be convinced, and the power of the appliances for preventing or delaying this conviction is great. This irresponsibility, long practically in force. which has gone startlingly near to replacing a democratic republic by despotism, covers wrongs whose pressure is the cause of much of hard times and distress, but whose extent can as yet be only guessed. When last year a friendly cooperation between the President and the Committee on the Treas-ury was arranged, the President and his friends did not attempt to denythat their efforts at administrative reform were embarrassed and largely defeated by the immensity of the civil service, which compelled the distribution of power among subordinates, who, unknown and unaccountable to the public, exercised this power in the names but mainly without the knowledge of their superiors, and kept the latter, by reason of the multiplicity of affairs and the impossibility of giving them personal attention, ignorant of what really took place. Nor did they deny that as a rule officers and employees who tried to correct abuses almost always lost their places in consequence of such efforts, by the workings of invisible combina-

tions whose power made itself felt and feared.

The extent to which this has gone is strongly indicated by these passages of a letter from one of the ablest men who ever filled a high post at Washington, and whose aid the Committee on the Treasury last year desired;

Non who have been free swar with the Treasury for seventeen years, during which time offices along their hands the through their hands with the transfer of th in office since 1902 was cannot be really accounts, of robbery, embezzlement, or confirmance with them.

The Credit Mobilier, the Pacific Railroads, the Tweed ling—these fellows were children in crime compared with the Treasury robbers.

Why do I hold back! Recause I know the arduousness of the task and the mistake of failing by too much precipitation and too little power. Let me see the power and the means; the knowledge shall not be wanting.

The sole reason why this gentleman was not called to the committee's aid was that the intrigues of the "official class" prevented the committee's ever getting authority from the House to pay the very reasonable compensation he asked for the great service he was desired to render.

A REMEDY. The sole way whereby the people can hope to gain knowledge of the workings of their Government, and ascertain the causes and cures of public evils-except through the labors of a few fearless journals like THE NEW YORK SUN and of a few independent and honorable men-is the inquiry into these practical workings by committees of Congress The fathers of the republic seemed to have learned this during the second war with England. Under the Presidency of Madison, they instituted in the House of Representatives a Committee on Expenditures in each department, whose sole duty is to "investigate and report, as directed by rule 103 of the House," These committees of investigation however, were not armed in 1816 with the authority that experience has proved necessary. They should have, by the rules the power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, to engage clerks and retain experts, without being, as now, obliged to advertise to the House and the persons who desire to hide official wrong the fact that it is to be examined, and thus give the latter notice and time to bribe, frighten, or conceal witnesses, as has been done, and alter, mutilate, or secrete records and papers. They should not be obliged to await a chance-under the present rules very rare-to introduce and carry resolutions giving them these indis-pensable powers, and thus give the parties concerned and those who desire to shield them opportunity to make delays and lose them months of valuable time. They should be free to send sub-committees to points distant from Washington, where they have cause to suspect

that wrongs have occurred, to continue their work during the vacation of Congress. Where all these powers and facilities are given and faithfully exercised and employed. and the statutory limitation lengthened for punishment of misuse of official power, fraud and extravagance in the administration of the Government will nearly cease. The expense of investigations is no objection to them, for their cost is repaid many fold by the prevention of extravagance, theft, and blackmail. The committees should have leave to report at any time. so that malice, jealously, blundering, or bri-bery may not be able to suppress from the printed records the results of their research. No question of jurisdiction should embarras them; they should be free to examine and ex-

pose any official wrong.

The law should also be improved. It now authorizes the Chairman of a committee to administer oaths to witnesses. It should authorize any member to do so, that the Chairman's absence may not breed delay. It should authorize the Chairman to issue summons and cause it to be served, so that neither the employees in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms nor members of the committee hostile to the investigation shall have opportunity to warn desired wit-nesses to hide, or otherwise intrigue for the inquirr's defeat. When a witness places himself in contempt of the authority of the House by refusing to answer a question, the law should direct that, instead of his contumacy being reported to the House and an order for his arrest obtained, he be placed under arrest forthwith-before he leaves the committee room -and that the facts be then reported to the House. Thus he could have no opportunity to

disappear, or to conceal or alter papers. The law, should also provide that if a witness thus it would endow the pread of the truth. Thus only the truth he spread of the truth. Thus only the truth he spread of the truth. Thus only the truth he spread of the truth. Thus only the truth he spread of the truth. Thus only the truth he spread of the truth. Thus only the truth he spread of the truth. Thus only the truth he spread of the truth. Thus only the truth he spread of the truth. Thus only the truth he spread of the truth. Thus only the truth he spread of the truth he spread of the truth. Thus only the truth he spread of the truth. Thus only the truth he spread of the truth he

escape from the penalty for refusing informa-

tion to which the people have a right. The law should also make it a penal offence to conspire or otherwise endeavor to defeat an inquiry by a committee of Congress. Such conspiracies have been many, skilful, and daring. In one case a dangerous witness was sent thousands of miles from Washington at public expense to get him out of the way. In another high-minded, honorable gentleman was accused of official misconduct to prevent his usefulness as an expert before a committee, and

the accusation proved utterly false.

The great question now is, shall executive officials be irresponsible to the people's representatives; or shall the "Grand Inquest of the Nation," as the Supreme Court styles Congress, do its duty, maintain its dignity and authority, and hold the executive to its place and its account? Shall the people know their Government, or be kept ignorant? On this question turns the coming tremendous issue between freedom and despotism. At the outset of the last Congress the official class exultingly proclaimed that their intrigues were successful, and that the people should receive only what information they chose to give. To defeat these intrigues cost a severe struggle. The official class still proclaim in Washington that they are masters, and that the majority of Senators and Representatives will be forced to spare the executive departments from scrutiny. Shall this continue?

One of Davenport's Supervisors Evereding bis Authority. Morris Flynn of 194 Elizabeth street applied to United States Commissioner Osborn, through his counsel, George W. Wingate, yesterday, for a warrant for the arrest of Goorge Connell, a Federal supervisor of election. The complainant said in his affidavit that he was born in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States when he was under fourteen years of age. On the 20th of October, 1860, he appeared in the Superior Court, with a witness as to his identity, and, after complying with the forms of law and renouncing his allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, he was granted a certificate of naturalization under the seal of the court. He averred that he had lived in and voted in the Fourteenth Ward for the last ten years. On Tuesday last, the second day for the registration of voters, he presented himself to the Board of Inspectors of the Eleventh Election District of the Third Assembly District to have his name enrolled as a voter, and his certificate of naturalization was taken from him by George Conneil, acting as a supervisor of election, who refused to return the paper, and informed him that he would be arrested if he registered upon it. He asked a policeman to arrest the supervisor, but he declined to do so. He had been asked no questions by the Board of Inspectors or by the supervisor as to the circumstances under which the certificate was issued to him, or as to whether there was any fraud or fraudulent proceedings connected with it at the time it was taken from him. The supervisor seized it without any evidence. Firm said that he was a laboring man and dependent upon his work for the support of himself and his family, and that if arrested when offering to vote and locked up he would probably lose his situation. He therefore, although knowing that he was honestly and legally entitled to register, was afraid to do so, being intimidated by the threats of the supervisor. The complaint set forth, in conclusion, that the action of the supervisor was unlawful, and hindered, delayed, and obstructed the complaint and forth, in conclusion, that the action of the supervisor was unlawful, and hindered, delayed, and obstructed the complaint and forth, in conclusion, that the action of the supervisor was unlawful, and hindered, delayed, and obstructed the complainant from registering as a voter, which was nade based on the facts as constituting intimidation of avere and the would issue awarrant of arrest for the supervisor. Assistant District Attorney was obtained he would issue awarrant of arrest for the supervisor. Assistant District Attorney Floro consented that a warrant should issue, certificate of naturalization under the seal of the court. He averred that he had lived in and

supervisor.

The report that Chief Supervisor Davenport will obtain new certificates of naturalization to holders of certificates of 1868 who choose to surrender them to him is false.

HER FATHER'S SWORD.

The Story of how a Breeklyn Orphan Girl is to Receive it from an Ex-Confederate. The following letter, published yesterday, found a quick response in Brooklyn among the members of the Veteran Corps of the Thir-

toenth Regiment:

To nux Educator of The Herald-Sc: At the battle of the Mine, at Petersburgh, 1804, twas Capitain of Company I, Seventhenth Regiment, twas Capitain of Company I, Seventhenth Regiment, wouth Carolina Volunters, and in this desperate hand-to-hand fight, a Capital Capitain of the Capitain of this room Brookivn, as he medicated in the Regiment of this room Brookivn, as he medicated which the seventher of the Capitain of the Capit

Capt. Sims was well known in Brooklyn, and some of his old comrade evesterday telegraphed to Mr. Steele that his surviving relative is Miss Lucy Sims, who, after her father's death, was adopted as the daughter of the Thirteenth adopted as the daughter of the Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. Sims was a member of Company B of the Thirteenth Regiment commanded by Capt. Sprague. In 1861, when the regiment went to the front, he was appointed a Lieutenant, and he served during the three months' enlistment. When he returned to Brooklyn he raised a company and immediately joined the Forty-first New York Volunteers. The regiment was attached to Burnside's Army Corps, and Capt. Sims fought gallantly in every engagement, at length meeting death at Petersburg. The account of his bravery, as recited by the ex-Confederate, is fully corroborated by his comrades. His body was recovered and it now rests in Greenwood Cametery.

was recovered and it now rests in Greenwood Cemetery.

His daughter Lucy, then 12 years old, was made an orphan by his death, her mother being dead. The Thirteenth Regiment at once adopted her as its child, and its members voluntarily assessed themselves one dollar each a year to educate and support her. A veteran member of the regiment, known as "the Father," took charge of her, and for fifteen years has watched over her. She was sent to a preparatory school, and then to Vassar College, where she zealously pursued her studies and distinguished herself so that she became the pride of the regiment. Upon leaving college, where she was graduated with high honors, she was provided with a position in one of the Brooklyn public schools, where she is now a successful teacher. The Thirteenth Regiment has always claimed her as its daughter, and will continue to do so. Miss Sims was much delighted yesterday to hear that she was likely to soon receive her father's sword, and she warmly expressed her appreciation of the conduct of the ex-Confederate soldier in seeking to restore the sword to the family of its owner. to restore the sword to the family of its owner.

THE COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

Celebrating the Completion of the Edifice

which was Begun 600 Years Ago. COLOGNE, Oct. 15 .- The city is splendidly descrated to-day on the occasion of the celebra-tion of the completion of the Cologne Cathedral. Large crowds of visitors are continually arriving. The weather is dull, but there is no rain Gen. Count von Moltke. Chief Marshal of the empire, has arrived. The Emperor and Empress of Germany have arrived here. They were enthusiastically received, and were well-comed by the king of Saxony, Prince Lulipoid of Bavaria, Prince William of Wurtemberg, and other royal personages. At 11 o'clock the imperial cortisge proceeded to the western entrance of the cathedral, where it was received by the Dean, amid the ringing of bells and artillery salutes. A Te Deum was then sung, after which the imperial procession traversed the cathedral, and on appearing at the southern entrance there was tremendous and prolonged cheering. The Emperor delivered a short address. A document recording the completion of the cathedral was placed in the keystone, and the Emperor's standard was housted on the stoepie. The popular enthusiasm is remarkable. ing. The weather is dull, but there is no rain

INDIANA TO BE REDEEMED. NEW LIFE, VIGOR, DETERMINATION, AND

ENTHUSIASM IN THE PARTY.

Hundred Leaders in Council at Indianspolis Most Decided Assurances that the State Will Vote for Hancock in November. Indianapolis, Oct. 15,-The Democratic State Executive Committee met this morning with closed doors. The late election and the causes of the result and what was best to be done, were fully discussed. It was unanimously agreed to wage an energetic and determined struggle to redeem the State in November. With that end in view, Mr. Hendricks and Senator McDonald of the committee were authorized to prepare a short address to the Democrats of Indiana. The following is the address:

To the Democrats of Indiana: "The result of the election last Tuesday is a deep disappointment to us all. The extent of the success which the Republican party has achieved in this State is as much a surprise to the Republicans as it is to the Democrats, and proves that the majority of the Republican party were as ignorant of the means which their corrupt leaders were employing as we were. The temporary loss of our State is a calamity that time will enable us to retrieve, but the injury which our free institutions will sustain, resulting from the frauds and corruptions practised by the Republican leaders to secure their triumph, is incalculable. The causes which en abled the Republican party to succeed in the late election are now plainly:
"First-The partial success of their scheme

to Africanize our State for political purposes. " Second-The corrupt use of money for the purchase of votes.

Third-The importation and use of repeaters, protected by deputy marshals; and "Fourth—The aid derived by them from the use of the Federal machinery of elections under the pretence of supervising the election of

members of Congress. "In the Presidential election we will not have to encounter these forces to the same extent as in our State election. Their corruption fund will have to be divided among many States, their repeaters will be at home, and those of them who were discharged from arrest by deputy marshals on straw bail will not be likely to make their appearance in our State soon

again.
We shall have no Federal marshals or Federal marshall marsh

deputy marshals on straw ball will not be likely to make their appearance in our State soon again.

We shall have no Federal marshals or Federal machinery to contend against.

We are thoroughly united in our councils, and whatever our adversaries may say to the centrary is untrue.

We therefore call upon you not to relax any of your county and township organizations, and take all measures in your power to bring out your county and township organizations, and take all measures in your power to bring out your juli strength to the polls. The same vote polled by us in October, if polled in November, will secure to us the State. The average majority against us at the late election will not exceed four thousand, and may fall below that figure. This majority can, and in our opinion will, be overcome in the Presidential election. A change of three votes in each precinct will accomplish it.

"Remember you have a leader in this contest who never sounds a retreat, and he commands an army that never surrenders.

"Signed."

"Y. A. HENDRIERS. J. M. CROPSEY.

"J. E. McDONALD. O. O. STELLEY.

"FRANKLIN LANDERS. JAMES H. RICK."

A hundred or more leaders of the party arrived in the city to-day, and congregated at the rooms of the State Committee. The feeling to continue the fight was unanimous, and the opinion that Hancock could carry Indiana in November was universal. The Democrats have recovered from their defeat of Tuceday already, and are aroused and full of fight. Those here to-day reason that local dissensions in counties lost the State ticket many votes; that Landers was a heavy load; that imported negroes and repeaters had things their own way; and that the Republicans expended thousands of dollars for the purchase of votes that they will not have to spend next month. They claim that none of the above causes will prevail next month, and assert with the utmost confidence that the State can and will be carried for Hancock.

Leading men from Democratic counties which are seen the highly tooppets only three days after such

affected the Democrats in the campaign just closed, will be met.

Mr. Hendricks will discuss the tariff at New Albany the first of next week. He will speak in the large manufacturing cities, confining his argument meetly to the tariff question. You can depend upon it in New York that the Indiana Democrats will leave no stone unturned to carry the State for Hancock, and they firmly believe it can be done.

OHIO DEMOCRATS RALLYING.

More Votes Cast in Columbus by 1,000 than

there were Legal Voters. COLUMBUS, Oct. 15 .- We have called a meeting of the State Committee, County Chairmen, electoral ticket nominees, and leading Democrats to meet here to-morrow to organize for the final struggle. The frauds by which the Republican majority of last Tuesday was procured will not be repeated in November. One
thousand more votes were east in Columbus
than the census shows there were male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years, which
clearly shows that Republican repeaters got in
their work to a much greater extent in this city
than was at first supposed. An estimate from
official returns received from twenty counties
shows that the Democracy polled last Tuesday
thirty thousand more votes than at any previous election. Thousands of Damocratic workingmen who were buildezed by their Republican
employers to vote the Republican ticket will
vote for Hancock in November. While the
Democracy of Ohio are disappointed at Tuesday's result, there is an enruest determination
to leave nothing undone, and continue the fight
for the hero of Gettysburg and victory until
the polls close on the second prox.

JNO. G. Thompson.

Chairman State Committee. Republican majority of last Tuesday was pro-

Women Voters at School Elections.

COPPIN SUMMIT, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Six women oted at the school meeting here. A lady for trustee re ceived many votes, but was defeated. PORT RICHWORD, N. Y., Oct. 13 -Six women attended the school meeting here. The Chairman, Mr. Sidney F. Ronason, made a speech welcoming them, saying that an

Ronason, made a speech welcoming them, saying that an enancessful effort had been made by citizens to induce a leading lady to become a candidate for trusice, also that Mr. Lester A. Scoffeed, the retiring trusice, would cheerfully give way if any completent hady would take his place. This Mr. Scoffeid confirmed, but no is by was moministed.

Batterisville, N. Y. Oct. 15.—Thirty-three women voted at the school election.

Lockroit, N. Y. Oct. 15.—Two Quaker women voted at the school meeting of the First District of this township. One of them, Miss Cushman, was chosen tax collector by 23 votes out of 23. On the outraine of the ladies amoking and all disorder ceased, and the meeting was uncommonly well conducted. inc and all disorder ceased, and the meeting was unco-imally well conducted.

Lawron Station, N. Y. Oct. 15.—Of the sixteen rot cast at the actual meeting here, fitteen were given in women. A women, received the nichest vote for sch-trustee, but withdrew in favor of one of the male can dates. The proceedings were enlivened by singing the pupils under the direction of the lady feacher. So eral improvements in the building and otherwise we ordered at the instance of the women.

Violent Flection of French Jesuits.

Toulouse, Oct, 15.—In the ejectment of the thirteen Jesuits who had reentered the onlege here as professors, a company of foot and mounted gendarmes successed the college, and a police commissioner broke open the doors and forcably removed the professors.

It is rejected that the French fishings are contemplating the issue of a collective professors and solution to issue of a collective professors in establishments where they were supplied before the enforcement of the decrees. The Jesuits expedied from Toulouse morning the Frence that they had received from the Architekob of the discessor a large and that they were interested legisle entired in the Architekob of the discessor and that they were the entire the professor of the second of the Architekob of the discessor and that they were therefore legisle entired in the Architekob of the discessor in the Frence and the Architekob of Tourouse, Oct. 15,-In the ejectment of the

GEN. HANCOCK AND THE TARIFF. Letter from the Democratic Candidate Defining His Views.

The following correspondence has been received by the National Democratic Comnittee:

MORRISTOWN, Oct. 13, 1880. Han Wes H Bernem Ch Mon. Win. H. Barroom, Chairman National Democratic Committee.

My Dean Sir: I wrote to Gen. Hancock regarding the Paterson Guardian Interview, and I have his response. It seems to me of great public importance

and so I send to you, with the consent of Gen.

Hancock, the whole correspondence. You

can publish it if you deem proper. Very truly yours. Theo. F. Randolph. MORRISTOWN, Oct. 11, 1880.

MY DEAR GENERAL: My attention is called today to an interview, or a reported interview, had

with you, by a person representing the Paterson Guardian of this State As I read the report it seems to me you were very imperfectly understood or very indiffer-ently reported. I come to this conclusion because of my knowledge of your views upon the tariff question. The report does you injustice. The subject is one which our manufacturing friends are very solicitous about, and very properly so. I regret that your views upon the tariff question, as I understand them to be, had not found fuller expression in your letter of acceptance. If the misrepresentations of your tariff views continue, would it not be wise and just to take some occasion to put yourself right? Very truly yours. Theo. F. RANDOLPH.

Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, Governor's Island. GEN. HANCOCK'S REPLY. GOVERNOE'S ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1880. My DEAR GOVERNOR: I have received your avor of the 11th inst. In my letter of acceptance I expressed my full sympathy with our American industries. Ithought I spoke plainly enough to satisfy our New Jersey friends re-

garding my tariff views.

I am too sound an American to advocate any departure from the general features of a policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries and keeping Americans from the competition of the underpaid labor of

If we intend to remain honest and pay the public debt, as good people of all parties do. and if we mean to administer the functions of government, then we must raise revenue in some way or other. With a reunited and harmonious country we shall certainly in time pay off the public debt; but the necessity of raising money for the administration of the Government will continue as long as human nature lasts. All parties agree that the best way for us to raise revenue is largely by the tariff. So far as we are concerned, therefore, all talk about "free

But the tariff question will probably be treated with justice to all our interests and people by some such bill as Eaton's. I believe that a commission of intelligent experts, representing both the Government and American industries. will suggest tariff measures that will relieve us of any crudities and inconsistencies existing in our present laws, and confirm to us a system which will be judicious, just, harmonious, and incidentally protective as well as stable in its effects. I am very truly yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK. Hon, THEO. RANDOLPH, Morristown, N. J.

HANCOCK'S NATIVE STATE. Why Col. Forney and Mr. Vaux Think is May be Carried for Him.

Col. John W. Forney and ex-Mayor Richard Vaux of Philadelphia were among the visitors to the National Democratic Committee's headquarters yesterday. They represent the Democrats of their State as not at all discouraged by the result of the Ohio and Indiana elec tions. Col. Forney said: "Our people have entirely recovered from the depression produced by the result in Indiana, and are making renewed efforts for the election of our can-didates. Gen. Hancock himself has never yet appeared before our people as a candidate for civil office; and now that his personal qualities are coming to immediate

More Discipline for the Brooklyn Police. Police Commissioner Jourdan vesterday dismissed Policeman John Martin of the Myrtle avenue po-lice station from the force, upon charges of lounging in a liquor saloon, sleeping upon post, and failing to be promptly at his relieving post Patrolman John W. Leich, brother of ex-Commissioner Leich, was flied ten days' pay for brutally beating. Thomas Murphy, a shoe-maker, who had dunied him for a bill, he was also fined two days' pay and a foreiture of salary for two days for having been absent without leave for two days, he was also fined three days pay for failing to properly report unlighted lamps. Foliceman Feter J. McAvoy was fined sen days' pay for appearing at roll call under the influence of liquor. Doorman Levy of the Flushing avenue police station was fined two days' pay for telling a faisehood to Drill Capitain Jewett. The numerous fines imposed by the Commissioner are tending to increase the discipline of the force. promptly at his relieving post. Patrolman John W

Mr. Cox's Nomination Made Unanimous. On Tuesday the Sixth Congress District Convention (Fammany) nominated Mr. S. S. Cox. The Irving Hall Convention met at the same time. Ac-The Irving Hall Convention met at the same time. According to agreement, the Sixth District was all itsed to Tammany. Notwithstanding this, there was a split in the Irvine Hall township as to the nomination of Mr. Goz. It was convention as to the nomination of Mr. Goz. It was convention to the presented only a small mourity in the Convention, he represented only a small mourity in the Convention, he had to the Hall towards the Convention, the property of the time was the case, and to keep laid with Tammany Hall, the Irving Hall Convention of the Sixth Assembly District reassembled last eventus in Apolio Hall, in Cluston street, and unanimously nominated Mr. Cox.

One of Worth's Creations Found on the Sidewalk.

A lady's silk sacque, marked "Worth, Rue de la Patx." was found on Thursday night on the sidewalk in East Twenty-eighth street. It was taken to the Thirty-fifth afreet police statum. A gentleman called at the station last evening, having seen mention in an evening unper of the fluiding of the garment, and de-scribed the sacque so accurately that it was restored to him.

American Star Soft Capsules

It is better to remove than to hale complexional id-

TO OFFSET NEW YORK'S VOTE

MEN AND MONEY SENT TO THE SOUTH

TO CARRY A STATE FOR GARFIELD.

The Chief Fight to be Made in Fiorida-Vir-ginia and North Carolina Looked After-A New Buildozing Scheme Disclosed. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- It is very evident

that from now on the Democrats must expect that the Republicans will resort to any means, even to the violation of law, to secure Garfield's election. They are especially anxious to cap-ture some of the Southern States, and are looking to South Carolina, Florida, and Virginia. There is no doubt that large sums of money are to be sent into those States, especially into Florida, where the Republicans are anxious to secure a successor to Senator Jones. whose term expires next March. Agents have already been sent to Florida and to North Carolina. As to Virginia, the Republicans expect to make a bargain with Mahone. In one light it would be an advantage to the Democratic cause should they succeed in doing so. The real position of Mahone ought to be understood by Democrats. He is not to be trusted, for he has no political principles. He will trade with the side which he thinks will win. Virginia Democrats know this and the Republicans also know it. It is because they know his

Democrats know this and the Republicans also know it. It is because they know his character that the Republican leaders expect to succeed in securing an alliance with him. His consideration is to be the control of the patronage of Virginia should Garfield be elected. Should he consent to the alliance, however, it will be the end of his supremacy in Virginia. His Democratic followers will then understand him, as his opponents do now. These latter are confident that an alliance between Mahone and the Republicans would break up the party of Readjusters and send all of Mahone's Democratic associates back to vote the regular Democratic ticket.

The Republicans are preparing to make the Federal supervisors in the South Republican election officers. Last night Jay A. Hubbell's committees ent to the South two large express wagon loads of blank books, containing instructions for joint action by the Federal supervisors of election and the Republican local committees. These persons together are to make an alleged list of Republicans whom they are to certify that they saw vote the Republican ticket, a blank certificate being printed in the book. The supervisors are thus to act, not as officers of the Government, but as agents of the Republican party. They are to take the names as if in their official capacity. The fears and hopes of the nexroes are thus to be played upon. They are to be given to understand that these Government officials are to report to Washington all who vote the Republican ticket, It is expected that the fear of some undefined punishment that will be meted out to those negroes who do not vote the Republican ticket will prevent any of the blacks from voting the Democratic ticket, as many of them have come to do since the departure of the carpet-baggers and the troops.

Then, too, it is expected that the hope of the major ticket will prevent any of the politics of their ordinal capacity of the United States, with all that it implies to the supervisors to cook up rows and disturbances, and to report them,

FAILURE IN THE SILK TRADE.

Indignation Expressed in a Meeting of Wright Smith's Creditors,

Wright Smith, manufacturer of silk goods in Paterson, N. J., has failed, much to the sur-prise of his creditors, who supposed he was financially sound. It is said that he started in business with a small capital, and endeavored to do a far greater business than his capital could stand. In order to keep up with his increasing business, he put a large amount of new machinery into his factory, and was virnew machinery into his factory, and was virtually in the hands of his commission merchants, who made advances to him. He employed one hundred and fifty hands, and turned out goods at the rate of \$30,000 to \$40,000 a month.

The liabilities are said to amount to about \$250,000. Whitney & Mathews of \$5 Leonard atreet, this city, have claims for \$165,000, and they hold goods in their store to the value of \$120,000. They have entered a judgment

yet appeared before our people as a candidate for civil office; and now that his personal qualities are coming to immediate notice, we expect great resuits. In fact, he was born in our State, and our people takes how his welfere, and cherish for him an honest graittude for his screat services at Gettyaburg. I can count hundreds of Republican accessions to the fact of the fact

A woman named Sely. 6: years of age, while hanging out cluthes on the root at 108 Eldridge street, yesterday, fell into the yard, eighty feet, and was killed. Mr. Wilson McDonald of this city completed yesterday, on dovernor a Island, the modelling of a birst of tien. Hancock. The bust will be immediately cast in bronze.

The work of connecting the air lock with the caseson at he broken Hudson River tunier has been finished. The annel company will settle with the relatives of the dead siners this afternoon. miners this afternoon.

A fire broke out vesterday morning in the twestory trame house at all lefterson street. Brooklyit, awared by E Atwater. Leaven the building \$500. Charles messer, a tenant, lost \$600 worth of armiture.

Casper Hoffman, aged 15, while gunning in the woods near New Lots I. I. vesterday, accidentally shot himself in the loft breast, inflicting a severe wound, which may prove fats. He was taken to the City Hospital.

John Fitzpatrick was arrested yeaterday on the charge of resisting and interfering with Custom House Inspector Isaac Newton, Jr., in the serzure of smuggled citars from James Fitzgeraid. He was held by Commissioner Shields in \$1,000 ball.

In Brown's West Side Park, New Jersey, yesterday, William Kesly and Thomas Scott shot at fitty pigeons each for \$100 a side. The shouling was close, and the men were at one time tied at 3d dead bruse each. Hook finally won, killing 37 to Kesly's 34.

There is to be a tur-of-war tournament on the pole grounds this attergoon. Sations of the National, North German Lloyd, and Cunard lines, and teals from several attletic cluis will pull. The New York and Staten Island Lacrosse Clube will apply.

The masons employed on the new City Hall in Hobse ken, N. J., quit work Nesterday because their employer waited to deduct from their wages the time lost traiter, day morning while he was schaling whether to put them to work or not because of the threatening weather. The action foliage along the banks of the Hudson Riveria very beauting and, seen hand to decks of the Abany day boats, it is a panorama of great beauty. This me will make the last trip of the account of Abany ou Tureday next, and the last return trip on the following day.

some thing, and exploded the charge.
The following absolute divorces, were, granted in tavor of the planniff, by Afrabian, R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Shirome Gort, Friederick, Gelbes bediese it from Wilachmins C. Schwebellissen, By the Fill Lan Brunt, a Judge of the Court of Common Peeas, John V. Cornish from Ada A. Cornish, Adultory the cause its each again.